The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

CIRCULATION 2500.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME IV--NO 49. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870. COL. DEM.---VOL. XXXIV--NO. 42.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.00; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two squares	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	16.00
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Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00. Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

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Bloomsburg Directory.

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A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. vl-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st, below the Post Office. vl-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main street near West st. vl-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store vl-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

E. R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." vl-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n46

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

J. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. vln46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's Store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

N. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n20

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at O. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n4e

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n4

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

DOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n1

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street, v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10.'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar17'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A tal is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr6'70-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

719 ARCH STREET,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUREMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Columbia and adjacent counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in the city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales. JOHN FAREIRA.

Nov. 4, 1870-3m. 719 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes of the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to our citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, and requiring constant severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am officially informed equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany. As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it and to offer my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government, disconnected with the dynasty traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicination of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we can not be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of European powers in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European powers.

I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was then disposed to listen to such representation from any power, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of the government, to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interest, without advancing the object for which our intercession was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

I deemed it prudent in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral power and the obligations of persons residing within the same to observe their laws and the laws of other nations. This proclamation was followed by others as circumstances called for them. The people thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement and military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo on them and their properties, and the sequestration of their resources by executive warrant. Such proceeding, so far as they affected the person or property of a citizen of the United States, were violations of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government from April 18, 1869, to June last. The Spanish minister, at Washington, had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to a revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and still pending, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected by Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every national fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way.

The claims of the owners of the Aspinwall for the illegal seizure and detention of the vessel was referred to arbitration by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States for the owners of the sum of $19,792.50 in gold. Another and long pending claim of a like nature—that of the whale ship Canada,—has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States to the decision of Mr. Edward Thornton, Her Britanic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and evidence submitted by the two governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,740.09 in gold which has since been paid by the imperial government. These recent examples show that the terms which the United States has proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims are just and feasible, and that they may be agreed to by either without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly pass by without result it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its attention on the subject.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the executive part of the government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics, but hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 20th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Equador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia the conference adjourned until the attendance of plenipotentiaries from that republic could be secured or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its objects. The allied and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare and of our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own and thus give the United States all the prominence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States has entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the island of San Domingo a free port will be negotiated for by European nations, and on the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. Then will be seen the folly of neglecting so great a prize. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten millions of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them?

The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Carribean sea, and the isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any other West India Islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us the articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of rendezvous upon our very coast. At present, our coast trade between the States, bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut into by the Bahama's and Antilles twice. We must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery, will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee and tobacco, tropical fruits, etc. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of the articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is to find a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to hold among nations. In view of the importance of this question I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo.

My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined either by action of the two houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, I might also say calamities, to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

It is to be regretted that our representations, in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have committed highway crimes within these borders and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American republics and others are in progress.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the commission of claims against Venezuela as communicated in my messages of March 16, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate all foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity between the local authorities and the mob. The government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfil his treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German states and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that if this contest extended to Chinese waters it would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious masses might expel all foreigners and restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and Northern Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the concordant, and they agreed to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts and for the suppression of the slave trade has been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets. The ratification of the naturalization convention between Great Britain and the United States has also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at that place, is about forty-seven hundred feet south of the true position of the forty-ninth parallel. That the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave part of the Hudson Bay company at Pembina, within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British government, I was requested to consent and did consent that the British occupation of the fort of the Hudson Bay company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments, and I submit herewith estimates of expense of such a commission on the part of the United States and recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky mountains to the Georgian base. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain growing out of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The cabinet at London, as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her majesty's government was guilty of any negligence or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these several claims on notice to the representative of her majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States so that the government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that whenever her majesty's government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of United States should have forever, in common with their subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein designated. In the waters not included in the limits named in the convention, within three miles of parts of the British coast, it has been the custom for many years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The imperial government is understood to have delegated the whole as a share of its jurisdiction or control of these inshore fishing grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this same independent but irresponsible agent has exercised his delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized, without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States with a view to political effect upon this government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels voyaging within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada into port, to search the cargo, to examine master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel with her tackle, etc., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will then become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by her majesty's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in North America, except for the purposes of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing food and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British custom houses, or to trade there except in the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted upon by her majesty's government. During the conferences which preceded the negotiations of the convention of 1818, the British commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of his Britanic majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also, that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in said fishing, to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and that any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo. This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article 1 as it stands in the convention was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty for the faithful execution of which the imperial government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada, and, further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 651,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this national avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, trans atlantic voyagers having an access to our lake ports would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay unanswerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen, and that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but these regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just, when the population of the States bordering on the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended, has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831 the river was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation by treaty threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty, which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and LaPlatte, in accordance with the fixed principles of the national law, as highways or channels open by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says it seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possessed both banks of the St. Lawrence where it disembargoes into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation, though about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Hudson and Superior and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the west to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citizens of the States it seems a greater return for their labor. To the inhabitants of the seaboard, it affords cheaper food, and to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is to

upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them are now justly considered of more importance to our well being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories at the West—the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all, the pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of a new commonwealth, renders a signal service to his country and is entitled to its special favor and protection. These laws secure that object and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished, as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public lands for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provisions shall have been made for these objects I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken and the agricultural college acts for internal improvement purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed, up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States and corporations 27,883,257,68 acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that additional quantity of 174,735,53[illegible] under grants making nine States [illegible] internal improvements [illegible] more than forty years [illegible] grants to Indiana and Illinois, all these States in opening canals connecting the waters of the Wabash [illegible] Lake Erie, and the Wabash with those of Lake [illegible]

[illegible] with same modification the grant of Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central railway. Four other States and sundry corporations have secured similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction, as the reserved sections are rated at the double minimun. The sales of them at the enchanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted bonds.

The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impulse to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance.

I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats and 160 applications for the extension of patents. 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended and 1,089 allowed, but not issued by reason of the nonpayment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $136,404.29 in excess of its expenditures.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report containing much information of special value and interest will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our conditions and resources. It will I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country.

Although during the decade which has just closed, it was severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity, and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions, during the last five years [illegible] paid to pensioners, [illegible] amount, was $[illegible] 758 [illegible] 198,688 [illegible] Office have [illegible] of the [illegible] every of [illegible] been before in [illegible] for the employment of [illegible] and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education. In the interest of the other is a separate department—that of agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus if properly fostered.

I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the commissioners of education and agriculture nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

In conclusion I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of every tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit, reductions of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford relief to the gratest number, honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us. A reform in our treatment of the Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country, and, finally, in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, that every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, color or nativity.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE mass meeting of the catholics of the diocese of Philadelphia, "to protest against the unlawful invasion and occupation of the states of the church," at the cathedral yesterday, was, perhaps, the most powerful demonstration ever witnessed in this city in time of peace. Fully 25,000 people assembled in and around the cathedral. It is to the credit of this vast assemblage, and in striking testimony to the earnestness of the protest against what catholics regard as robbery and sacrilege, that the meeting was distinguished by good order and decorum throughout.—*Philadelphia Day 5th inst.*

HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL has written a letter declining to be a candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention. He will be a candidate before the people to contest the seat of R. MILTON SPEER.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Message.

We give the President's Message at length, but leave the reader to form his own conclusions. That it is a very common place document is sufficiently palpable, and it is equally clear that no one will be the wiser for reading it.

The vapid, nervous attempts of the Philadelphia *Press* to impress its readers with the idea that the message broadly favors a Tariff for protection—the protection of the days of HENRY CLAY—are amusing and ridiculous. Were any Democrat to use the President's precise language, he would be roundly denounced as a free trader.

It will be seen by the very last sentence in the message that the President broadly and sternly announces himself in favor of suffrage so universal that "every man" may vote without regard to "nativity or color." Of course this includes every creature that may be called a man—Negro, Chinaman, or any thing else. As the right to vote carries with it every other right, perfect equality in all things is palpably aimed at. It is well that we at length have a clear understanding of the Radical platform.

Supporting Bolters.

The newspapers are still discussing the propriety of the Democratic members of the Legislature supporting a bolting Republican for State Treasurer. To us it seems perfectly clear that the duty of the minority in the case is not to support a candidate merely because he is a bolter from his party—for these are usually, if not invariably, the worst and meanest amongst all the candidates—but if one Republican candidate happen to be an honest and competent man, and the other not, then who will question that the first ought to be supported and the other opposed? We do not expect to see the Democratic members so happily situated as to have such choice to make, but we do insist that they can not be justified in supporting a Republican rogue or incompetent under any circumstances—they have no right to compromise their party in that way.

The fact that a candidate is a bolter from his party can only recommend him in case he bolts upon principle—and the opposite party may only properly support him in the case that they sympathize with or approve that principle. That the worst element of the Republican party is represented by Senator CAMERON, and that it should be defeated wherever possible, and by anybody, is doubtless true, if it can be done without too deeply soiling clear consciences. But to put the proposition in other words—to elect a rascal by Democratic votes in order to defeat an equally delectable rascal who is the Republican nominee—is a position that can not be honorably assumed and for which there is no manly justification. It is childs play, a thing to amuse simpletons, and readers the party responsible for the acts of the candidate they elect.

It is not good party tactics. This fact was sufficiently illustrated by the old Whig party. It invariably supported Democratic bolters and constantly thus elevated Democratic vagabonds to high official position. The Democracy were annoyed by it, but never seriously injured. But mark the result to the Whigs! Their organization was so thoroughly demoralized, their members became so accustomed to supporting any and every body and every thing that was opposed by the Democracy, without regard to principle, that their whole party was quickly swallowed up, and forever destroyed, by the first mushroom organization that seized upon its selfish leaders and consorts and promised triumph over the Democracy. It was a natural and just result. Are we now to follow the example and reap the same reward? We say emphatically NO! Already candidates who are not Democrats are proposed to us and vehemently advocated from President down, and if supporting such by our organization is continued, in a very brief period there will be no real difference between parties, and both will become mere gamblers for spoils, the most thorough tricksters winning! Let every man ponder the question whether it is not more important to sustain honest action than to win temporary and illusory triumph.

Tricks of Treasury Suckers.

For years passed, in this State, a combination consisting of corrupt elements in both parties, has not only existed for the purpose but has actually successfully controlled the elections for State Treasurer. In nine cases out of ten they manage to nominate the candidates of both parties, and thus keep the contest circulating amongst themselves! Let which party may triumph, the rascals win—gain the Treasury—and divide the heavy spoil. We see the element again at work, and with the usual prospect of success. A Radical corruptionist is to be nominated by the Radical caucus—parties in the ring will endeavor to control the Democratic nomination, and if successful will nominate one of themselves or a tool—and an outside radical rogue will be presented as a bolting candidate. The Democratic members will, therefore, as things have been managed in times past, be compelled to choose between these *grand thieves!* No difference which is elected, the result is the same and the tax-payers are the sufferers.

Now, under these circumstances, it is a plain duty of the representatives of the Democracy in the Legislature to vindicate their party, to keep it clear from aspersion or suspicion, and to see that its candidates are men of the highest character for integrity—*and have no personal combinations or connections with Simon Cameron.* This latter point is highly essential, for that adroit manager has agents within the lines of the Democratic party as well as out of it, and he manages soft headed Democrats about as readily as he does his own party. Some of these are already seeking the Democratic nomination, and may have a majority of the members committed before they arrive at Harrisburg to consult with each other. We hope our friends will have the good sense and high respect for themselves and their party, to throw overboard every meddling aspirant, and to nominate one who is too noble minded to ask or beg an honor as he would alms.

The Law of Libel.

The editor of the Mauch Chunk *Times* has been prosecuted for libel by THOMAS FOSTER, for asserting or insinuating that he had altered certain election returns, and denounces that individual for seeking "refuge behind the libel law of an obsolete age—a law which assumes that "the greater the truth the greater the libel," and forbids the facts to be given in evidence."

We do do not agree in this denunciation of the old law by our friend. The old maxim quoted is only true when applied to affairs in which the public have no concern, and in that connection is palpably just. In the case in question, the matter (if true) was proper for public information, and the truth of the allegation may therefore be proven upon trial, and if established will work acquittal. The Constitution of Pennsylvania expressly declares that "where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence," and no law of the Legislature or dictum of a Court can set aside or weaken this plain and wholesome provision. If Col. FUREY has stated facts that he can prove, he is safe—if he has been misinformed, it is equally plain that it his duty to say so. We know his manly instincts will lead him to vindicate the right.

We may be obtuse—but whether or not, we never could see the justice of the denunciation of the good old law. It is about the only barrier, in addition to good breeding and public sentiment, that restrains blackguards from outraging private persons and public decency, and plunging whole communities into libel and war. It in no wise restrains editors from publishing any truthful matter that is proper for public information, and this is all that ought ever be published. No one will subscribe to this more heartily than the able editor of the Mauch Chunk *Times.*

Political Degeneracy.

It certainly does not augur well for our political institutions that there is a large degeneracy in the character of those who represent them. A few years ago Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were Senators from Massachusetts. Their successors are now Sumner and Wilson. From New Hampshire, we used to have Woodbury and Pierce. We now have nobody of any prominence. From New York we had Silas Wright and N. P. Talmadge. We now have Conkling and Fenton. Cameron in Pennsylvania takes the place of James Buchanan, John Scott of George M. Dallas, and John Sherman of Thos. Ewing in Ohio. Carl Schurz occupies the place of Thomas H. Benton in Missouri, and Dick Yates takes the seat of Stephen A. Douglass. In Tennessee the black guard editor, Brownlow, usurps the position of Hugh L. White and Felix Grundy. The South, now represented by unknown carpet baggers from the North, had then such men in Congress as John C. Calhoun, Robert Y. Hayne, George McDuffie, John M. Berrien, Geo. G. Badger, W. C. Preston, Geo. R. Poindexter, Wm. R. King. W. C. Rives, Governor Tazewell and Gen. Sam. Houston.

The most unmistakeable evidence of the reigning imbecility in the Radical party is the lack of men who are competent to represent what at least ought to be the dignity of the United States, at the Court of any first class power, as illustrated by the difficulty Gen. Grant has had in obtaining a suitable Minister to send to the Court of Great Britain. At one time in the history of the Republican party it had men of calibre and capacity. Then Salmon P. Chase, W. M. Evarts, James R. Doolittle, Edgar Cowan and scores of other statesmen acted with the party, either of whom would honor their country abroad and add lustre to its statesmanship. But the race of learned, accomplished and fearless men has died out of the Radical party, and their places are filled with upstarts and snobs, booted and spurred, ready to ride the country and all its past glory to the devil.

The course of politics seems to have been from the highest realm of intelligence down to the lowest pools of ignorance and corruption.—*Erie Observer.*

"Land for the Landless."

That was one of the promises of the Radical party when it first got control of Congress in 1860. To a certain extent it has made good that promise. It has given "land to the landless," but not the "landless" it pretended to favor—the honest, toiling, poor men of the country. The "landless" it provided with lands was the thieving contractors of "New England"—the carpet-bag scalawags of the South and the Radical rascals who loaf round the lobbies of Congress, getting up railroad companies, and asking the government to build the roads, and allow them to have the profits.

Here is the amount of land they have given to these "landless" corporations—the number of broad acres they have taken from the people—the working, tax-cursed masses—and given to corrupt corporations. To railroad companies it has given as follows:

Union Pacific	35,000,000
Northern Pacific	67,000,000
Chicago and Northwestern	188,801
Bayide Noque and Marquette	128,000
St. Paul and Pacific	500,000
Branch St. Paul and Pacific	750,000
Minnesota Central	290,000
Winowa and St. Peter	690,000
Memphis and Little Rock	365,536
Cairo and Fulton	965,631
Little Rock and Fort Smith	458,774
Iron Mountain Railroad	866,000
Cairo and Fulton	138,718
Iron Mountain	1,490,000
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	1,052,469
Flint and Permerquette	586,822
Lake Superior and Mississippi	800,000
Minnesota Southern	735,000
Hastings and Decotah	550,000
St. Joseph and Denver City	1,700,000
Kansas and Neosho Valley	2,350,000
Southern Branch Union Pacific	1,202,000
Placerville and Sacramento	200,000
California and Oregon	1,540,000
Atlantic and Pacific	42,000,000
Stockington and Copperolis	320,000
Total	171,287,748

That is the amount of lands the Radical party has taken from you, laboring men of the country, and given to "landless" corporations—to moneyed speculators and mammoth monopolies. It has taken one hundred and seventy-one millions, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight acres of land that belonged to you, and your children, and given them away.—*Ex.*

THE Radical majority in the 40th Congress was 123; in the 41st Congress it was 104; in the 42d it will be about 20. At the same ratio of decrease what will it be in the 43d Congress? Come, gentlemen, don't all answer at once.

The Army.

General SHERMAN reports the army as composed of 2,488 officers and 34,870 men—total, 37,358—to be reduced by the first of January next to 2,277 officers, and by the first of the July following to 30,000 men—total, 32,277. According to the present figures there is one officer to every fourteen men, and on the reduced establishment will be one to every thirteen—rather a disproportionate array of shoulder straps, but then pets must be provided for—and as it has grown into a practice since the army has been degraded into a constabulary to send small parties of a dozen or twenty men about the country under a commissioned officer to purify elections, administer laws, and regulate States, there is a second reason why every fifteenth man in the army should wear a pair of epauletts. For some reason General SHERMAN does not find it necessary to refer to this excess of officers, but the use of the army as police elicits from him as strong a protest as official decorum permits. Referring to this use, "which has become so common of late," he gives it as his opinion that the military should only be employed as a *posse comitatus*, duly summoned by the United States Marshal, and acting in his personal presence. This is not only a reaffirmation of the old and correct doctrine, but a severe rebuke to the President for his persistent degradation of the army into an instrument of popular surveillance and menace. It will not read well abroad that the General of the United States army protests against the prostitution of his soldiers into *mouchards* and "peelers," and yet this is the extremity to which General SHERMAN is forced and the shame to which we are exposed.—*World.*

Pointed and True.

The New Castle *Gazette* and *Democrat*, in commenting upon the proposition to call a Convention to amend the State Constitution, uses the following pointed and truthful language, which disposes of nearly the whole of the objections to it, viz:

The truth is that corrupt professional politicians have become the bane of this country, and are the perpetual disturbers of its peace. The perpetual humiliations, gross wrongs and constant degredations to which the country is called upon to submit have become so great an evil, that the people are everywhere calling for a reform in the system. This is the motive of the strong impetus that has been given all over the State to the movement in favor of a revision of the Constitution of the State, and the universally expressed wish that no taint of partisan politics should enter into the composition of that Convention, but that the best, the ablest and the purest men in the Commonwealth be elected, in the hope that some effective checks may be devised to destroy the widespread corruption and demoralization that now pervades almost all the avenues of public life.

There are good men of all parties; men who can rise above the party prejudices and small ambitions of mere party partisan success, and who will serve faithfully to promote the best interests of the State, and purify her halls of legislation. These are the men who should be selected to amend and modify the fundamental law of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania. Unprofessional politicians who have no visible means of support, but who have become rich on the spoils of office and official plunder, should be notified to stand aside, for their services are not in so righteous a work.

A Picture of the Grabbers.

The Chicago *Times* thus describes the selfish men who make rings, which make members of Congress, who make the laws:

"If a man owns a distillery, he connects himself with the whiskey ring. If he has an interest in cotton or woolen mills, he joins the manufacturers' lobby. He does the same thing if he has capital invested in iron mills. If he is so fortunate as to live near Onondago Lake, the chances are ten to one that he has money in the salt ring. In Kansas, he dabbles in Indian treaties and railroad stocks. In Michigan, he wants a contract to furnish timber to build a harbor where there is not water enough to float a yawl. On the shores of Lake Superior, he wants to be 'protected' in getting out copper, and, should his lot be cast within fifty miles of pine woods, he wants to be protected against Canadian lumbermen.

It is these selfish rings which defraud legislation, wrong the people, and create public and social discord. The writer names six or eight interests, but there are hundreds like them, only differing in their magnitude. These interests make Congress, and the lobby make the laws.

1st Senatorial District.

The special election in the 1st Senatorial district will occur on the 20th inst. The Democrats have nominated ROBERT P. DECHERT, Esq. an able lawyer, a brave soldier, and a gentleman of high personal character. The city papers of all parties speak of him in the highest terms. The *Press* declares emphatically that "against Mr. DECHERT we [the Republicans] dare not run any common hack," and that the Radical convention "must nominate a good candidate or the field is lost in advance." As the result in this district will determine the political majority of the Senate, a fierce canvass is anticipated. At the late election the district gave a Radical majority of over 700, but the Democracy are confident of their ability to carry it if no frauds are perpetrated. As the Navy Yard is in the district, Radical votes by hundreds will no doubt be imported into it, yet the vigilance and energy of our friends may carry it.

Official Returns of the New York Election.

The official canvass of the vote at the recent election in New York has been completed at last. For Governor it stood:

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Democrat, 399,272; STEWART L. WOODFORD, Republican, 365,407. Democratic majority 33,272. Democratic majority, May, 1870, 87,807; Democratic majority, November, 1869, 20,241; Democratic majority for President, November 1867, 10,000. The majority of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor was 30,845, and for Controller, 31,101.

CONGRESS re-assembled on Monday last. One of the first acts in the House was to consider a bill to grant one million of acres of land to the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad. During the discussion Mr. WOOD said that this Congress had already given a total of 28,000,000 acres to railroad companies, besides 42,000,000 to the Pacific Railroad, making a total of 70,000,000 of acres! Final action was not taken on the bill, but it will no doubt pass. Will the people ever awaken to the squandering propensities of the Radicals?

The Radical Party.

What has the radical party done to commend itself to the continued support of the American People?

It established negro suffrage!

It disfranchised thousands of white citizens!

It invaded the Federal Constitution!

It usurped the sovereignty of the states!

It [illegible] ten States!

It [illegible] the Courts of Justice!

It [illegible] civil law in certain parts [illegible] States!

It [illegible] military departments out of States!

It created military commissions to try civil cases!

It suspended the *habeas corpus* in time of profound peace!

It denied to the white citizen the trial by jury, five years after the last war ended!

It endorsed the outrages of Holden, Kirk, *et al!*

It encouraged the negroes in idleness!

It gave about two hundred millions of acres of the public domain within the last two years, to corporations of rich capitalists!

It disregarded solemn obligations!

It broke every pledge it ever made to the people!

It unseated Democratic Congressmen who were duly elected!

It squandered the public treasury!

It refused to prosecute the THIEVES of public moneys!

It favored the prosecution of manufacturers for trifling irregularities!

It attempted to corrupt the ballot-box!

It taxed every species of property of the poor man!

It exempted the rich man's bonds from all taxation!

It paid the rich man in GOLD!

It paid the soldier, his widow and orphans, in GREENBACKS!

It appointed spies in every community!

This is an epitome of the acts of the Radical party during the last five years of its existence. We are told that by the fruit we are to judge the tree. Is the fruit of this radical tree so pleasing to the sight, to the touch, and especially to the TASTE of the masses of white freemen, as to recommend it for future use? We submit to the candor of all THINKING men, whether it would not be better to try the fruit of a different quality of tree—the tree of Democracy.

THE co operative principle is about being introduced into the coal region of this State. The *Anthracite Monitor*, which represents the operatives, is in favor of a co-partnership system between workmen and employers, and [illegible]. There is no industrial interest in the country, to which the above reforms can be so easily applied, or with such salutary results, as to that of [illegible] With a system of co[illegible]boration, such as has been [illegible] a majority of the mining and manufacturing regions of England, the protracted and disastrous strikes, which have been so frequent in Pennsylvania, could not occur.—*Age.*

RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER, goes back to Congress from Tennessee, with all his crimes upon his head. That he was guilty of selling his cadetship no one pretends to doubt, and the United States District Attorney is waiting his arrival in Washington to serve him with a warrant of arrest for pension frauds. From Louisiana comes one Sypher who was implicated in an attempted sale of a cadetship. There are others of a similar disreputable character from the South. If these carpet-baggers and scallawags, and the negroes who have been elected, were out of the way there would be no Republican majority in the next Congress.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

A BAD PRACTICE.—The Buffalo *Express* rightly says: Keeping children after school is, in every respect, a bad practice. It annoys both teacher and pupil, and is an evil which perpetuates itself. Pupils who are kept after school usually go home out of humor with teacher and school generally. It should be a constant aim to arrange things in such a way that every pupil may go home feeling happy. The result aimed at by this practice may, in most cases, be reached in other ways. The natural consequence of poor lessons would seem to be falling in rank. In graded schools pupils who miss their lessons may be placed in lower classes, even in a lower department.

THE New York *Evening Post*, a Radical organ in good standing, edited by the veteran WM. CULLEN BRYANT, says: "The people are disgusted with General GRANT's subserviency to notorious hack politicians, monopolists and political traders of all kinds; they see with jealousy his open interference with elections at the dictation of these persons, and with disgust his support of men notoriously unfit for public trust," etc.

AND now comes Senator SUMNER, who, in a public lecture at Chicago, disloyally says that "President GRANT [illegible] everything, and unfortunately [illegible] know that he don't [illegible] Charles," as he is [illegible] also suggests that "[illegible] seems to go [illegible] personal preferences," which is drawing it very mild, but which shows that the Massachusetts Senator is enjoying a lucid interval.

REVENUE reformers claim that in looking over their numbers, they find themselves so strong, that, with the aid of the Democrats, they think they can elect the House Speaker, and so control the Chairmanship of the important Committee of Ways and Means in the Forty-second Congress. If such a union be effected, it will leave General GRANT powerless in the lower House.—*Age.*

THE Radical Governor and Treasurer of Alabama persist in holding on to the offices, notwithstanding their defeat and the election of Democrats in their stead. The matter has been referred to the courts. A meeting at Montgomery made up almost entirely of Republicans, denounced the course of the Governor and Treasurer, and pronounced the election a fair one.

IT is now alleged that General GRANT has paid over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to BAEZ, on account of the annexation treaty job, and that the former will be compelled to push the work through the Senate, or meet an exposure.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 28, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—This is a land of milk and honey, abounding in the most exhuberant resources of nature, where the people untrammeled, (until within the last few years), by oppressive laws and crushing taxation, were free to seek their fortunes and their happiness in their own way. Hence, under circumstances so favorable to individual enterprise, every body sought to make money and to become rich, and the genius of the American people soon developed itself into the unremitting and untiring pursuit of "the almighty dollar!" The enthusiastic believers in the incessant exercise, by the people, of their sovereign power, when they undertook to popularize the State Constitution, adopted by our revolutionary fathers, seem to have entirely lost sight of this peculiar feature in the American character. They absurdly believed that business men who bolted their meals at the risk of strangulation and dyspepsia in order to add a few minutes to their business hours, and who could not find time to give their children *a home education*, would willingly devote a large share of their time to the affairs of the nation! That they, who could not find the time to devote to their home duties, would liberally devote it to a patient enquiry into the qualifications, character and moral standing of numberless candidates for office! This oversight, on the part of our political philosophers, proved fatal to their cherished theory. Like Archimedes, they failed, for want of a fulerum to their lever. That is, the great mass of the people failed them: and *the Power*, which, under their amended constitution, they intended should be wielded by that mass, insensibly slipped, as I observed in my last, into the hands of an organized band of trading politicians and demagogues, who, in accordance with the spirit of the times, made politics a money making business and a speculation! Hence, in conjunction with other causes I have heretofore enumerated, our legislatures soon abounded in white men, ready and willing, nay anxious, to sell themselves for sums of money, ranging infinitely below the prices which likely young Negroes commanded, at the auction block, in the days of slavery: with this difference however, that the poor Negroes had no choice allotted them in the matter, while our modern white slaves have no rest until they have found a bidder and a master!—Hence, our courts became political marts, where Coke and Blackstone have much less to say, in the adjudication of justice, than partizan newspapers; where the zeal of pettifogging district attorneys, in the prosecution of crime, rises or falls in due proportion to their personal interests or political relations; and where crimes exist, which, in point of iniquity, exceed by far, the most infamous rings that ever disgraced a Legislature or excited the indignation of the people. Hence, a State Governor stripped of power and therefore impotent to uphold the dignity or the sovereignty of the Commonwealth;—a mere shadow of executive power either, according to his bent, the ready lackey of the President of the United States, or the helpless and grumbling protestant against Federal usurpation!—Hence from all this fearful exhibition of official demoralization, the purchase and sale of nominations to office; the corruption of political conventions; the bribery of electors and the rapid falling off of public virtue.

Who will now dare to deny these appaling charges? If they are not applicable to all the localities of this Commonwealth; the honorable exceptions which may now exist, will soon disappear before the blasting examples which unblushingly appeal to the cupidity and the worst passions of men. Is it not then time that the great mass of the people who have heretofore been quiescent spectators of the approaching dissolution of their free government, should rouse themselves to the consciousness of the many dangers which surround them?—dangers involving the irretrievable loss of their civil and religious liberties, and even of the protection of life and property which the corruption of their judicial tribunals will soon cease to afford them! This is now the great question of the day, which comes home to the bosom and business of every man, who, upon the least reflection, must see his dearest personal interests concerned in the immediate and thorough reform of the organic laws of the Commonwealth.

The first step to be taken in this direction is the election of a State Reform Convention, upon principles of fairness without any view to immediate partizan advantages. This is the imperative and sole condition upon which the Constitution can be so amended as to preserve for the people the priceless boon of a free representative government. To that effect, *an honest apportionment* of the State should be made, and the *party minorities* in each electoral district should be represented, so that the whole people may be represented in the Reform Convention.

I am aware that certain politicians will wonder at my simplicity in asking a party majority to forego the opportunity of disfranchising as many of their political opponents as possible, while apportioning the members of so important a body as a convention to remodel the government of the Commonwealth.

But I will tell those politicians, that the Convention is to be called for the correction of great political wrongs, under which the Republic can no longer exist; that among those wrongs, gerrymandering is one of the most odious and most fatal to representative government; and that no Reform Convention can meet the expectations of the people, whose members owe their election to fraud and injustice.

Let it then be ever understood, by the men of whatever party who favor this reform movement, that it can be successful only by *the fair representation* of both the great political parties, and of all the people in a Convention intended to reinstate *right* where *wrong* now exists.

"JUNIUS."

European News.

Several severe and bloody battles have been fought between the French and Prussian forces at Paris and near Orleans. Upon the whole the French have at least gained nothing at Paris and have lost Orleans. The losses in killed and wounded have been very large on both sides, the French suffering most and losing many prisoners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF JACOB SHELHAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Jacob Shelhamer late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Tilmon Rittenhouse of Beaver. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

dec9'7-6w. TILMON RITTENHOUSE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER RITTNER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Rittner, late of Locust twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to George Rittner and John A. Rittner, of Locust township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.

GEORGE RITTNER,
JOHN A. RITTNER,
Administrators.

dec9'70-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN ZIGLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Zigler, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to H. J. Reeder of Catawissa township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Catawissa, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

H. J. REEDER,
dec9'70-6w. Executor.

Stop STOP STOP STOP top STOP STOP STOP STOP

AT THE OYSTER BAY
AT THE OYSTER BAY!
AT THE OYSTER BAY!
AT THE OYSTER BAY!
At the Oyster Bay!
AT THE OYSTER BAY!
AT THE OYSTER BAY!
AT THE OYSTER BAY!
At the Oyster Bay!

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans's Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Diefenderfer, Administrator of Sevina Hutchison, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Light Street, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the west by Main road or street, on the north by an alley, on the east by an alley and on the south by a lot of Robert Diehl, containing

ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE,

more or less, being one town lot, whereon are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, a shop, a frame stable, &c. Late the estate of said deceased. W. H. ENT, Clerk.

Terms will be made known on day of sale by SAMUEL DIETERICH, Administrator.

dec9'70-4t.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, widow of the late Daniel Stucker, offers for sale the Stucker Farm,

CONTAINING 160 ACRES

and allowance, situate in Fishingcreek township and adjoining lands of N. Smith, W. Whitenight, E. Bender, Thomas Heehson and others. About 60 acres are cleared and in good cultivation, the remainder 40 acres are well covered with valuable timber. There is an excellent farm house, 18x30, besides kitchen and all necessary out buildings,

A GOOD BANK BARN,

with all needed appurtenances. Also a good tenant house, good water, plenty and convenient for all use, plenty of good fruit, &c.

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned, ELIZABETH STUCKER.

Fishingcreek, Dec. 9, 1870-2t.

AGENTS WANTED
for a New and elegantly Illustrated Work,
"OUR SISTER REPUBLIC,"
BY COL. ALBERT S. EVANS, JUST PUBLISHED,
SIGHT-SEEING AND ADVENTURE
in the Land of the Aztecs; with charming
PEN AND PENCIL PICTURES
of Mexican Life, Character and Scenery, and startling and romantic Historical Reminiscences of the Conquest of Montezuma, Cortez and Malinche.

"It is a bright and racy work, written in a brilliant and attractive style, without a dull page in it, and cannot fail to be popular with all classes."—*Boston Post.*

"Its pages sparkle with wit, and are instinct with ever-varying pictures of Mexican Life in all its phases. The illustrations are excellent, and we should be mistaken if it does not command a very extensive sale. Every family should put this book in the hands of their children."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Many of the stories of adventure are as lively as they are fresh. The amusing incidents of travel in the interior and the life of the cities are delightfully piquant and entertaining. The Book has a genuine and substantial value."—*Christian Union.*

No competition, and sells to all classes. Agents are meeting with remarkable success. For circulars and terms address the publishers,

COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., Hartford, Conn.

dec9'70-2t.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER
YEAR BOOK
AND ALMANAC,
TO BE ISSUED JANUARY 1ST, 1871.

One of the most complete compends of important information which has ever been compiled in this country. It should be in every Library, as a Book of Reference.

It contains an interesting History of Almanacs; Civil, commercial, and Agricultural information concerning all the Governments in the World; a General Summary of all the Benevolent Institutions and Religious Denominations in the World, with a complete Ministerial Directory of nearly every Religious Body in the United States, a complete List of all the Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Medical and Law Schools in the United States.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

All persons subscribing and paying for the NEW YORK OBSERVER for one year ($4) will receive a copy of this valuable work

GRATUITOUSLY.

Sample copies of the *Observer* sent free.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr. & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price. [dec9 70 1t.

FREE!
A WATCH!

A NICE WATCH!
A HUNTING CASE WATCH!
A SILVER WATCH!
A RELIABLE WATCH!
A GOOD WATCH!
AN AMERICAN WATCH!
A WALTHAM WATCH!

A Watch for a Gentleman!
A Watch for a Lady!
Gold Chain for a Gentleman!
Gold Chain for a Lady!

An easy way to get a reliable American Watch.

AGENTS ARE WANTED
TO PROCURE CANVASSERS FOR
THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY.

The reward for getting five successful canvassers to work for premiums which will be sent, to show canvassers will be a genuine

WALTHAM WATCH

The applicant, *for full particulars*, must enclose a letter from a prominent business man of his place that he is COMPETENT and TRUSTWORTHY. Address,

OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.

For a Woman's Sake.
For a Woman's Sake.
For a Woman's Sake.

The most Thrilling and Interesting Romance ever written, is now being published in the People's Weekly. Another great story will be commenced soon. Every number is Illustrated,

ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Subscribers for the year 1871, if sent in at once, will receive the paper the balance of this year FREE OF CHARGE. Send 2 cent stamp for sample copy and Premium List.

Address,
OLIVER CROOK & CO.,
dec9'70-4t Dayton, Ohio.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at September Term 1870 Articles of Incorporation were presented to the Court by the Ever's Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, which were examined and approved by the Court and ordered to be filed, and that notice of said application should be published in one newspaper, published in said county, for four weeks prior to next term, at which time said charter will be confirmed unless good cause be shown to the contrary. W. H. ENT,
nov16'70-4t Prothonotary.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on the continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even, and the air dry and bracing. Melonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Melonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The ladies in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is less

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and GEO P ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.
J. WEBSTER, No. 59 North 4th Street, Cor. WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, and FRANKLIN HALL, 614 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of election in the several election districts on Saturday Dec. 24, 1870, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, p. m., to choose two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the Monday following, Dec. 26, 1870, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

This call is made pursuant to the direction of the Standing Committee as given to their Chairman at a meeting held in September last, and is for the Amendment of the Rules of Nomination and for the transaction of such other business as is proper to a Convention.

W. B. KOONS, Chairman.

LOCAL INFORMATION.—Persons in the various towns and other localities of Columbia county will very much oblige us by transmitting statements of local events whenever occurring in their vicinity. No attention need be paid to the form, or words in which conveyed, as it is only the points of information that are needed. tf.

GRAND Concert on Friday evening, at the Hall of the Normal School.

DANVILLE has a population of 8,129, showing an increase of 1,744 in the last ten years.

UPWARD of twenty young women are studying theology in the United States with the view of becoming preachers.

WANTED.—At this office, an intelligent and active boy, to learn the printing business. A lad from town, 12 to 14 years of age, preferred. tf.

M. H. TAGGART, formerly of Northumberland, and present chief clerk in the Treasury Department, is being urged as a candidate for State Treasurer.

ALMANACS for the year that is coming have already made their appearance. Prepare for an avalanche of these pill promoters, provided free gratis for nothing.

LADIES wishing a handsome Embossed Cloth Skirt, can be accommodated at M. P. LUTZ's for $2 50.

ASHLAND was again visited by a destructive fire on Sunday morning. Five buildings were destroyed and eight families rendered homeless. Loss estimated at $10,000.

MANY of our exchanges say that horse thieves are unusually active all over the country, and many valuable horses are reported to have been stolen. Farmers and others who have valuable horses in this locality should be vigilant or they may receive a visit from some of these prowling nocturnal scoundrels.

IT is bad to see a family without books, and still worse to find one without either books or newspapers, yet such households are not near as scarce as some suppose. The occasional new book on some topic of the time, with a steady supply of good newspapers give a charm to life not otherwise obtained.

SCIENTIFIC men have recently discovered that the poison taken into the system from the continual smoking of tobacco, will cause death in one hundred and sixty-seven years. We warn our readers who have been smoking nearly that time to break themselves of the habit at once.

THE Sunbury *Democrat* pithily remarks: If the scheme to rob the State of Pennsylvania of the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds in its Treasury, succeeds will not the Radical party, with a Radical Governor, and Legislature, be responsible therefor? Hence, the "Stop thief" cry of Radical newspapers is taken for what it is worth.

S. S. CONVENTION.—The annual Convention of the Columbia county, S. S. Association, will be held in this place, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of December. The S. S. Scholars of the county are requested to make their delegations as large as possible, and all friends of the cause are requested to be present. No efforts will be spared to make the exercises interesting and profitable.

ADVERTISING.—The advantage and economy of liberal advertising is abundantly proved by the fact that no man ever failed to do an extensive business who took that plan of securing it. Merchants and other retailers who keep their wares constantly before the people are they who carry off the main part of the business in every community. Any one may convince himself of this fact by simply looking around him.

The effective plan is by standing advertisements enumerating the major part of the articles offered for sale, with the place of business, &c. These are looked over and consulted constantly by readers of the paper whenever they want to make purchases, and especially by those residing at some distance. To make it most effective, new small advertisements should be added weekly. Local notices are efficient in their way, but do not carry the weight and importance of the others. Business cards are, of course, of the first importance, for constant reference. Any man advertising extensively and dealing fairly will do well in any legitimate business that is otherwise sensibly managed.

It may be said that publishers say these things because it is to their interest, but the proof may be found by reference to known cases.

Besides the direct interest to to both the business man and the publisher, extensive advertising also largely enhances the importance of every town and by attracting attention to it brings other and new business, thus adding materially to the general interest. Especially is every property holder interested in extensive advertising, if he desires to add to the value of his property, for the more business that is or appears to be done, the more demand will there be for property of every description. The night-mare of old Fogyism can not exist where much advertising is done but the contrary is equally true.

ONE DOLLAR will buy 16 yards of Calico, at M. P. LUTZ'S.

MUSICAL Convention, day and evening sessions, at the Hall of the Normal School. Every body should attend.

A rare opportunity for instruction in music at the Hall of the Normal School. All singers and all who wish to become singers should attend.

M. P. LUTZ is selling the "Alexander" kid gloves in black, white, and colors for $1.25 per pair and warrants them not to tear.

WANTED.—Two or three smart girls as apprentices to the tailoring business. Apply to WM. MORRIS, Main St., above Miller's store.

THE Musical Convention now in session at the Hall of the Normal School will close with a GRAND CONCERT, on Friday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Let all attend.

THE little city of Williamsport has a funded debt of over $600,000, and a floating debt unestimated. Such is about the condition of every town and city in the State under Radical domination—unredeemable, crushing debt.

MEAN temperature of November, 1870, at Bloomsburg, Pa., observed three times daily:

Maximum on the 24, at 2 p. m., 66°
Minimum on the 16th, at 7 a. m., 25°
Average of the month, 43 9 20°

H. Z.

PERSONAL.—Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD, President Judge of the Berks county Courts, has again resumed the duties of his office, after a severe illness of several months. We are pleased to see his Honor looking so well, and apparently enjoying his usual good health. —*Reading Gazette, 3d inst.*

SINCE the terrible conflagration in Tunkhannock, which destroyed nearly the whole town, the borough authorities have given orders that none but brick buildings shall be erected in place of those burned. This is a wise move, and one that should be adopted in towns generally. Buildings should always be made as nearly fire proof as possible.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO. have justly earned the reputation of making the best Carriages in the country. Just now their entire energies are devoted to manufacturing SLEIGHS of the latest styles. A number have already been disposed of, and a few more remain on hand. For style, finish, durability and cheapness they are unsurpassed. Call and see them.

SOME remorseless scamp stole his thanksgiving Turkey from the editor of the *Valley Spirit*. The plundered Knight of the pen charitably remarks: "We hope that he returned appropriate thanks to the Devil for piloting him safely through the business." We commiserate!

Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who to himself hath said
This big gobbler, lavishly fed,
I'll eat, in the editor's stead?

In this region editors follow the more safe and cheap plan of sponging other people's Turkeys!

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisement headed "a valuable Book." It contains much interesting and important information to every body, and especially to religious people. The N. Y. *Observer* is a double sheet newspaper, four pages of which are devoted to secular news, and the other four to religious affairs. Torn apart it forms two papers. It claims to be the means of communication between all the evangelical churches throughout the world, and that no country and no church is unrepresented by its correspondents. It is, however, decidedly devoted to protestantism and of course hostile to the Catholics. Terms $3 per annum.

IN LUCK.—Mr. Howard K. Snider, an employee of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., residing at this place, was last week the recipient of $1 045, being his share of an award of £17 000 sterling made by the British Government to the family of Jacob Snider, Jr., deceased, for his invention of a breach-loading rifle. The award was originally made to Mr. Snider in 1857, but owing to his death two days previous to its being announced, and the difficulty attendant upon establishing the family's claim, payment has been delayed until the present time.—*Shamokin Herald.*

THE Agricultural and Industrial Association of the Catawissa Valley, met at Ringtown, on Saturday, the 26th ult. and elected the following officers to serve till the spring meeting, 1872: President, Wm. Grant; Vice President, Jacob Breisch; Secretary, T. J. Foster; Treasurer, Philip Kolb; Directors, D. M. Nesbit, J. M. Raub, Henry Breisch, John Fenstermacher, J. B. Reber, Daniel Morris, Aaron Hahn, Dr. H. D. Rentschler, John Munrer, Henry Rumble, H. D. Boas, Joshua Rumble and Adam Breisch. Nine hundred of the one thousand shares of stock are already taken. The first exhibition will be held next fall, and, from the interest taken in the matter by those who have formed the new society, no doubt it will be one of considerable merit.

THE Tunkhannock *Republican* of last week says, that on Tuesday last, quite a large company of men, mostly from Philadelphia, accompanied by a corps of engineers, started on a great exploring expedition up the Mehoopany creek, to ascertain the extent of coal deposits, and the expediency of building a railroad to them and the vast fields of timber that lie between this and the head waters of Bowman's creek. Should the prospects prove favorable and a road be decided upon, it will open up a large and beautiful country that hitherto has been considered almost useless and known only to the daring hunter and trapper. Perhaps there is no part of Pennsylvania so wild and romantic as the table lands lying between the North and West branches of the Susquehanna. With its beautiful lakes of miles in extent, lying upon the highest mountains, its lovely cascades and enchanting scenery, an atmosphere equalled only by the highlands of Switzerland—it is yet destined to be the resort of the rich, and the pleasure resort of the world.

THE DANCING SEASON.—The cold nights we are now enjoying are very suggestive of dancing. This popular pleasure during the "heated term" is confined almost to picnics. Now that there has been a change in the atmosphere balls and hops will soon be inaugurated, and the nights will be made vocal with orchestral music. Soon the private parlors of many of our citizens will be transformed into scenes of mirth and gayety,

"Where youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet,"

Dancing has many friends and many opposers. Some regard it as inimical to Christianity, while others contend it is approved by Scripture, and can be indulged in without fear of evil results. They also contend that it contributes to the grace and conduces to the health of those who dance with moderation. Whatever conflicting opinions may exist as to its propriety, the art will always have its votaries.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—The varieties of the "toot" of the locomotive, and gyrations of the arms of the conductors by day, or lantern by night, are about as intelligent to most people as first-class Choctaw. The following will give the reader a correct idea of their signification:—One whistle—'Down brakes.' Two whistles—"Off brakes." Three whistles—"Back up." Continuous whistles—"Danger." A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down. A sweeping pass of hands on level of eyes, is a signal to "go ahead." A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, "to stop." A lantern raised and lowered vertically is a signal "for starting;" swung at right angles or crossways the track, "to stop," swung in a circle, "to back up train." A red flag waved upon the track must be regarded as a signal of danger. So of other signals given with energy. Hoisted at a station is a signal for a train "to stop." Stuck up by the roadside, it is a signal of danger or a train ahead. Carried unfurled upon an engine, is a warning that another engine or train is on its way.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE Singer Sewing Machines ahead of all others! Eighty six thousand, seven hundred and eighty one machines made and sold the past year! This number exceeds by thousands the sales of any other Machine, and the demand is still increasing! Three thousand per week are now being made and sold. The reasons why. Because it embodies essential principles not found in any other machine; because of its simplicity of construction, ease of operation, uniformity of precise action at any speed, and capacity for the greatest range and variety of work, fine or coarse.

Parties wishing to purchase should not fail to examine this best of all Sewing Machines.

Active Agents can be found in every village, town and hamlet in the United States.

J. A. DORAN is the agent for Columbia County. 1t.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned on subscription, advertising or job work, are requested to call and settle the same before or during December Court. C. B. BROCKWAY.
n45-4w.

FOR SALE.—One No. 8 Wm. Penn Cook Stove nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash; Also one Parlor Stove, small size, with pipe.
n48-3t W. H. JACOBY.

THE Columbia County Teachers' Institute, for the year 1870, will be held at Bloomsburg, in the new Public School Building, beginning at 10 a. m., on Monday, the 26th day of December, and continue during five days. Every teacher in the county should be in attendance. n48-4t.

NEW FIRM, new improvements and new prices at Orangeville Foundry. Mr. JACOB TRIVLEPIECE having purchased the interest of CHARLES W. LOWE, in the Orangeville Foundry and Agricultural works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. See advertisement in another column.
n46 3t*

A HORSE FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his horse "BOB" cheap for cash or negotiable paper. Age 10 years, color white, good feeder, and a splendid roadster; hard to beat on a short or long drive; perfectly gentle; does not frighten at the cars or anything else; sound limbs, wind and eyes. For further particulars inquire of
W. H. JACOBY,
n48-3t. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for November, 1870.

N W Sample & Co	$215 00	Amateur Society	1 40
C G Murphy	2 00	I J Robbins	25 45
Conyngham school district	1 50	F C Eyer	4 00
Levi Wright	4 00	Robbins & Eyer	47 70
Est of H B Fitz	3 75	J S Cole	4 00
Est S G Pilkington	2 00	A B Hartman	2 00
Peter Heller	3 00	H F Appleman	3 75
Cards	1 00	C W Snyder	32 44
Planks	2 00	Est Wm Snyder	2 50
P B Ecroney	24	J B Ammerman	4 00
1st National Bank	33	Isaac Hagenbuch	75
Wm R Demott	6 00	B A Bolick	4 55
Rags	1 00	W H Jacoby	4 00
Coe Wetherill & Co	1 62	C W Snyder	2 31
Pa Agr'l society	40 35	Frederick Fox	9 00
A J Crawford	2 00	Fox & Webb	10 45
J W Niles	3 75	Est Wm Carnahan	3 75
David Lowenberg	3 50	W H Fnt	50 00
W H Helwig	4 00	Samuel Johnson	1 60
Est of John F Herr	6 00	B A Bolick	4 55
Geo H Brown	2 94	Shes Houser	3 50
Est of Jas Emmitt	9 64	John H Sarley	2 00
C W Miller	1 65	Stephen Michal	1 00
Mary E Patterson	16 70	John Bruner	1 00
Est Walter Mason	2 00	Jordan & Pres	41 00
Est Isaac Ellis	3 10	Wm Hagenbuch	2 00
Col E Overton	2 00	Elias Shuman	3 50
Miscellaneous	7 50	Wm Hulme	1 40
George Eves	50	Est of Jacob Ash	2 00
James L Girton	2 00	P C Wadsworth	2 10
Reuben Siller	50	Geo H Brown	3 00
John Altstatt	4 00	A Schwe, penheis'r	3 30
Br J J Geiser	80	Est Peter Mellick	5 40
Est of Dan Nyer	2 00	Mrs S Keller	1 80
Jos Lilly Esq	2 50	J H Stecker	2 00
Planks	2 00	E R Ikeler Assig'e	2 50
Est David Smith	1 00	H A Fisher	1 00
W E Dietterich	5 00	Philip Achenbach	4 00
W W shyrpe & Co	1 10	Est Hannah Zaner	3 00
Est of Jacob Gohe	19 00	C C Marr	1 10

MARRIAGES.

RIDALL—KILLIAN—At Town Hill, Luzerne county, on the 3d inst., by P. C. Wadsworth, Esq., Mr. James M. Ridall to Miss Emma Killain, all of Huntington.

ANGLE—IRVIN—On the 3d inst., at the residence of Saml'l Crease, Esq., Mifflinville, by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Henry J. Angle to Miss Anna Irvin, both of Mifflinville.

COLE—DILS—On the 24 inst., by Rev. N. J. Spear, Mr. Joseph D. Cole, to Miss Cordalia N. Dils, both of Sugarloaf.

YEAGER—CRAIG—On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr Lloyd P. Yeager, of Mayberisville, to Miss Tacy L. Craig, of Greenwood.

MILLS—HAINES—At the Washington Hotel, Sunbury, Pa., on the evening of November 22d, by Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. Jesse R. Mills, of Bloomsburg, to Miss Mary Jane Haines, of Columbia county, Pa.

STALT—HAGENBUCH—In Mifflinville, on the 17th ult., by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Wm. H. Stalt, of Fowlersville, to Miss Lydia Hagenbuch of Centre township, Columbia county.

WAEK—MEARY—At Briarcreek, on the 20th ult., by Adam Suit, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. W. Wabk, to Miss Hannah A. Meary, both of Shickshinny, Pa.

DEATHS.

WELEVER—In Madison, Nov. 30th, Mrs. Mary E. Welever, in the 41st year of her age.

COOPER—In Pine township, Nov. 29th, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, aged 81 years, 7 months and 10 days.

STERNER—In Bloomsburg, on November 22d, 1870, Abraham Sterner, aged 21 years, 6 months and 17 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 40
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	75
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 90
Butter	45
Eggs	28
Tallow	10
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	10
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00

IRON—
No. 1 Scotch pig $22@23
No. 2 " " 20@21
Bloom $30

LUMBER.
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet $16 00
Pine " " " (one inch) 18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) 15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand 8 00
" " 2 " " 7 00
Siding " " ft. 1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—
Northwestern superfine at $4.75@5.00
Northwestern extra 5.25
Northwestern family $6.25@6.75
Rye flour 5.37
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus $1 43
Southern " " 1 28
Western " 1.37@1 40
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus 87c
CORN—Yellow, " $1 00
Mixed, " 92c@91c
OATS—Prime 60
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl 26 50
Mess Beef, 13 00
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb 8½@9
Smoked Hams " 22½@23
" Shoulders ₩ lb 15@15½
Lard, ₩ lb 16@16½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus 6½
Timothyseed ₩ bus 4 50
Flaxseed " 2 25
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb 7½@8
Cows, ₩ head 45@55
SHEEP—₩ lb 5½@6
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs 12 50@14 50

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. dec2 78-3m.

Office of J. B. DOBBINS,
426 North Eighth St., Philada.

Dobbins VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER

A color and dressing that will not burn the hair or injure the head.

It does not produce a color mechanically, as the poisonous preparations do.

It gradually restores the hair to its original color and lustre, by supplying new life and vigor.

It causes a luxuriant growth of soft, fine hair.

The best and safest article ever offered.

Clean and Pure. No sediment. Sold everywhere.

ASK FOR DOBBINS'.

nov11 70-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ALBERT HUNTER, DEC'D.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Albert Hunter, late of Pine township Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Hunter of Wetherly, Carbon county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, or to E. H. Little, Esq., at his office in Bloomsburg, without delay. JOHN W. HUNTER,
nov2570-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF BERNARD DOUGHERTY, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Dougherty, late of Conyngham township, Columbia county, Penn'a, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Daniel Dougherty, of Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
nov2570-6w. Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bloom Furnace and Scott Town public school houses, lots and furniture, will be sold at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, on SATURDAY, the 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870, at one o'clock P. M., commencing at the Scott Town property. Conditions—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property; one-fourth in six months from day of sale, with interest on the unpaid purchase money, and the balance in one year with interest from second payment.
By order of Board. E. B. IKELER,
nov2570-6w. Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a bank with the corporate name, style and Commonwealth, to be entitled the "Catawissa Deposit and Saving Bank," to be located at Catawissa, Col. co. Pa., with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Catawissa, July 1, 1870-6m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB ASH, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Ash, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Isaac K. Knickbaum and Joseph Ash, of Benton Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.
ISAAC K. KNICKBAUM,
JOSEPH ASH,
dec270-6w* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY CREASY, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Creasy, late of Mifflin twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Creasy of Mifflin township. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment.
SAMUEL CREASY,
nov18'70-6w. Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
PALACE AND HOVEL;
OR,
PHASES OF LONDON LIFE.
By D. J. Kirwan, the well-known Journalist

THE VERY LARGEST COMMISSIONS PAID.

This book is a beautiful Octavo of 683 pages, embellished with 200 *engravings*, and a finely executed map of London designed and executed expressly for this work by eminent artists. It contains a full, graphic, and truthful statement of the *Sights, Secrets, and Sensations* of the great Metropolis of the World. Its pictures are from *real Life* and yet are weird and romantic that it almost challenges one's credulity. It displays in bold relief the appalling misery of the poor, and the reckless luxury of the rich. The most delightful book in market. Circulars and sample pages sent free. Address,
BELKNAP & ELLIS,
dec270-3t. Hartford, Conn.

A few more AGENTS are WANTED for one of the CHEAPEST and BEST Books in the world.
Address, W. A. *BUTLER*, Box 1227, N. Y.

NATURAL HISTORY
Giving a clear description of nearly every known species of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, &c., &c., embellished by prepossessing illustrations and replete with exciting and amusing anecdotes of their manifold peculiarities. The cream of the famous London four volume edition, with valuable additions, from the writings of other distinguished naturalists, Natural Agassiz, Wood, Wilson, Audubon, and many others. No trouble to Agents who at once go to work. Everybody is delighted with it, old and young, in town or country. Nothing like it in the field. Agents report profits from $5 to $20 per day, and sell in connection the latest and best edition of Bible extant. Send for illustrated circular and our most liberal terms for Bible and Book.
A. H. HUTCHINS, Publisher,
dec270-2t. 40 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE BEST PAPER,
AND THE
BEST INDUCEMENTS!

This Quarter's 13 Numbers SENT FREE to all subscribing before Dec. 25, 1870, for next year's Fifty-Two Numbers of
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED
RURAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY,
FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THE RURAL now in its 21st year, is not only the Largest, best and Cheapest, but by far the Largest-Circulating Journal of its Class in the World! National in Character, Ably Edited, Superbly Illustrated and Printed, it is the
BEST AMERICAN WEEKLY!
It is the Standard Authority on all branches of AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, &c. As a Literary and Family Paper it is a favorite in many of the best families all over the Union, Canada, &c. Indeed, places a RURAL *first as Regards Sphere*, and is the largest Illustrated Journal on the Continent—each number containing Sixteen Five-Column Pages, double the size of most papers of its class. It is the paper for the East, West, North and South.

TERMS, INDUCEMENTS, &C.
TERMS—$3 a Year of 52 Numbers, and only $2 50 in Clubs of Ten. This Quarter's 13 Numbers sent FREE, as offered above. Our Club Inducements for 1871 are unprecedented. Specimens, Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all forming Clubs,—and we want a live Club Agent in every Town. Address
D. D. T. MOORE, 41 Park Row, New York.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST,
AN EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY,
Now in its Eleventh Year, publishes Sermons, a Serial Story for the Family, a new Illustrated Story every week, Chats with the Little Folks, Editorials by the best Methodist writers and others, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Full Departments of Religious and Secular Intelligence. Price $2.50 a year. Liberal premiums or cash commissions to canvassers. Subscriptions may commence at any time. For specimen, enclose a two cent stamp to prepay postage. Address THE METHODIST, 114 Nassau St., N. Y.

HOLIDAY JOURNAL FOR 1871
Contains 8 Christmas Story, Splendid Plays, Magic Sports, &c., 48 pages illustrated. Sent Free on receipt of one stamp for postage. Address ADAMS & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MASONIC BOOKS,
Agents Wanted, Send for Circular, Address MASONIC PUB. CO., 432 Broome St., New York.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT to all Yearly subscribers to Appleton's Journal, published Weekly. A Magnificent Subscription Offer. The Numbers of November and December, 1870, given gratis to all subscribers remitting $1 for the year 1871.

Any one desirous of making a trial of the Journal before subscribing, can have it from now to FEBRUARY 1st, 1871, for FIFTY CENTS.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA, consisting of splendid Steel-engraved Views of American Scenery, commenced in November, D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

"LIFE, BOOK II. LEE'S LIFE. Nearly ready for Publication the Biography of GEN. ROBT. E. LEE, by JOHN ESTEN COOKE, author of "Life of Stonewall Jackson," "Wearing the Grey," etc. 1vol., 8vo., 500 pages, illustrated. To be sold by subscription. AGENTS WANTED.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

SHORT HAND, 120 words a minute in 4 Lessons. Four weeks. Send two stamps for circular. J. GRAY, P. O. Box 887, N. Y.

TRAVELERS
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets, $1,000,000. Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all approved forms. Annual securities at low rates. Also insures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Policies written by the year or month. Has paid $20 per day for SIX Years in bank bills to policy-holders.

DON'T WASTE TIME AND LABOR by using rusty and Axes. Send $1.25 to LIPPIN CUTT & RUSH WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and they will send a Hatchet Axe, 1½ pounds weight. Half a day lost in grinding saved.

WINTER EMPLOYMENT.
NON-EXPLOSIVE
METALIC KEROSENE LAMP.
Is absolutely safe from explosion or breaking; burns any Coal oil, good or bad; gives more light, no odor, and uses less oil.
"It is *perfectly non-explosive*. The light is better than is produced by any other lamp."—*R. S. Clark, Prest Massachusetts Agricultural College.*
"It is perfectly non-explosive, gives a better light and is more economical than any other lamp in use."—*B. F. Wells, late Asst. Pub. Schools, Chicago.*
The appalling results and fires from glass lamps exploding and breaking create a great demand for this lamp. It PAYS to sell it. Sold by Canvassers; Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circular and terms to MONTGOMERY & Co., Cleveland, O., 4 Barclay st. New York.

$25 A Week Salary!—Young men wanted as local and traveling salesmen. Address (with stamp) H. WALKER, 91 Park Row, N. Y.

$30 A DAY, sure. LATTA & Co., Pittsburg, Pa

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Michigan.

USE THE VEGETABLE
1826 PULMONARY BALSAM. 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, "*Nothing better*," CUTLER Bros. & Co., Boston.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES
Are superior to all others for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung difficulties, are exceedingly palatable, have none of that nauseating horrible Cubeb taste, are very soothing and act like a charm. Ministers, Singers, and Public Speakers will find them especially adapted to the Voice. Sold by Druggists. Also,
RUSHTON'S (F. W.) COD LIVER OIL,
for Consumption and Scrofula; use no other.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without injury to the skin, sent by mail for 50c.
UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.
THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation, 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 72 Maiden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Providence, R. I.

MAGIC EGGS.—Big thing. Send for Circular to A. THOMAS, 329 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make $1 to $5 a night securely in any locality, and no capital required, by obtaining PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMER. Address, with 25 cents, T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. Full instructions how to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Master of Writing Mediums, Fascinate, Magnetize, Heal, Develop Mediumship, Call Spirits, Produce Trance, Biologize, Fortune-tell, Divine Dreams, Brighamize Young's harem, Guide to Marriage, &c., all contained in this book; 180 to 300 pages by mail, post paid, 25 cts. or 2 for 25 cts. Notice.—Any person willing to act as agent will receive a sample copy of the work free. As essential is required all desirous of entering employment should send for the book, enclosing 10 cts. for postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., 41 South 8th Street, Philadelphia.

A CARD.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a very simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by Excesses and Secret Habits. Many cases have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of charge*. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Box 5124, New York City. dec2 78-4t.

COLLECTORS!
Collectors of County rates for 1870 are required to settle the same on or before the first Monday of next term, and, if possible, the second day also. Those holding duplicates prior to 1870 not paid in full are required to settle at the same time, or penalty of cost. The Treasurer will be censed to pay bridge contracts, bridge repairs, &c.
WM. H. GUCK,
CYRUS HOBBINS,
H. J. REICHER,
Commissrs.
Attest—WM. KNICKBAUM, Clerk.
nov18'70-3t.

POCO METALLIC PAINT.
The best, cheapest and most durable Paint in the market. Sold by all Paint Dealers. Send for Price List and Circular to O. O. BOWMAN & Co., 47 Dey Street, New York, or Trenton, N. W. Jersey.

SHEDDERS, HARDWARE DEALERS AND PLUMBERS send for Illustrated Catalogue of Terra-Cotta Pipe, Chimney Tops, Chimney Flues, Garden Vases, &c., to O. O. BOWMAN & Co., 47 Dey St., New York, or Trenton, New Jersey.
dec270-6m.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned offers at private sale, a FARM situate in Orange township, Columbia county, CONTAINING SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, all improved land, and under good cultivation, whereon are erected a
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
a new FRAME BANK BARN, and other necessary outbuildings, two good Apple Orchards with a variety of other choice fruit, and a never failing fountain of running water at the door. For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned.
C. E. BAYMAN.
Orange township, Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Going North. Leave	Going South. Leave	Going South. Arrive
	P. m.	P. m.	P. m.	a. m.
Scranton	2 40	2 45	3 25	6 20
			Leave	
Pittston	3 15	3 20	3 50	5 45
Kingston	3 30	3 35	4 05	5 30
Plymouth	3 35	3 40	4 10	5 25
Nanticoke	3 45	3 50	4 20	5 15
Berwick	4 05	4 10	4 40	4 55
Rohrs	4 20	4 25	4 55	4 40
Danville	4 40	4 45	5 20	4 20
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
Northum	5 30	10 40	6 40	9 2

Connection made at Scranton to the 3.45 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

HOUSE TO RENT.
A pleasant and desirable House and lot to rent, in Bloomsburg. Possession given at any time. Apply at this office. dec2 70-3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber offers for sale his farm situate in Huntington township, Luzerne county, on Huntington creek, two miles from Johnstown.

CONTAINING ABOUT 60 ACRES.

Five acres of which are timber land. A good large frame house, barn and the usual outbuildings. A constant supply of pure water very convenient to the house. A fine orchard of apples, peaches, &c.
For full particulars apply on the premises to
CHARLES ROUSER,
Huntington, Dec. 2, 1870-4w.*

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
The undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following valuable real estate, to wit: a certain
HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,
situate in Montour township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Samuel Fry on the north, east and south, and lands of Mathias S. Appleman on the west and south.
CONTAINS ONE ACRE OF GROUND.
The house is a one and one-half story frame, a frame stable, pig-sty, &c., and a good spring of water near the door of the dwelling. A good
CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,
situate in the township and county aforesaid bounded by lands of the heirs of John Glover, on the north, Mrs. Samuel B. Diemer on the east, Samuel Fry and Mathias S. Appleman on the south and west,
CONTAINING 55 ACRES,
more or less. On this tract

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
237 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

G. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. H. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
jy24'70-1y.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 703 Market Street,
(above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-1f.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House "Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House.
Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5, 69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep6'70-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

250,000 PRIME BRICK
FOR SALE AT ESPY.
For particulars, address
R. J. MILLARD, Espy.
OR T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.
oct28'70-1f.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,69-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches
IN CITY STYLE.
He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an
IRON ICE BOX,
in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.
He also carries on the business of
CABINET MAKING
Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, recoating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.
ROBERT ROAN,
Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

THE GREAT
BALTIMORE PIANO
MANUFACTORY.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unprecedented preeminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their
TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their
TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos
IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.
☞All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.
☞We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS;* PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.
We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct28'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.
De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for
CONSUMPTION.
Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, Orgasmic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Secretion. Each and most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—12 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. (aug5'70-1y.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.
Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG,
and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.
Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street, For full particulars, apply to
JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor,
Aug. 20,'69-tf. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
oomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

oct28'70-3m.

A THROUGH PASSENGER CAR
TO AND FROM
PHILADELPHIA AND WILLIAMSPORT
VIA. THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.
On and after Monday, October 3d, 1870, a through passenger coach will run between Philadelphia and all points on the Catawissa Rail Road via. Quakake Junction.
No change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia.

Leave for Philad'a & New York,		Arrive from Philad'a & New York,
A.M.		P.M.
8.15	Williamsport	5.50
8.45	Muncy,	5.28
9.30	Milton,	4.40
10.10	Danville,	4.00
10.30	Rupert,	3.40
10.42	Catawissa,	3.32
1.40	Mauch Chunk	1.30
2.30	Catasauqua,	12.27
2.57	Allentown	12.18
2.50	Bethlehem	12.15
3.17	Easton,	11.35
Arr. 5.05	Philadelphia	9.45 Lv.
" 6.55	New York	9.05 "
P.M.		A.M.

Don't fail to ask for your tickets via. the Lehigh Valley Double Track Route for Philadelphia, New York and all points in the Lehigh Valley.
Superior freight accommodations are offered by this old and short line route from Philadelphia and New York to all stations on Catawissa Rail Road and connections.
This is the only double track route between New York and Quakake Junction, and therefore is the most reliable for both Freight and Passengers. H. STANLEY GOODWIN,
Bethlehem, Oct. 21, 1870-1y. Asst. Gen'l. Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870,
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv, 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	" 5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.30 "
" 10.38 "	Rupert.	" 4.12 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa,	" 4.04 "
" 11.50 "	Ringtown,	" 2.55 "
" 12.20 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.20 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake,	" 2.10 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.45 "
" 1.00 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 12.52 "
" 5	Reading	" 10.40 a.m
" 3.15 "	Pottsville,	" "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	dine Mauch Chunk. dine"	7.05 p.m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.00 noon
" 3.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a.m.
" 2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st., via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 "		" 9.00 "
" 6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p. m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.
New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jly5'70-tf

Patent Medicines.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz., the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous deposition, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:
DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE
UNLESS DONE UP IN
STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,
with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
jly7'70-1y

Periodicals.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight.
HARPER'S BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Notices of the Press.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains, beside pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of HARPER'S BAZAR is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation. N. Y.*

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An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *or* BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY *and* BAZAR, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
Vols. I., II., and III. of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.
The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office. Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov15'70-tf New York.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

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Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated, HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*
It is one of the wonders of Journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *and* BAZAR, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes,* by mail, *postpaid,* $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.
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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
nov11'70-tf.

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
FOR 1871.
"The Best of all Agricultural Weeklies in America," says *The Horticulturist, New York.*
"It has No Equal in the Entire Field of American Agricultural Journalism."—*Maine Farmer.*
THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been much enlarged and improved during the past year, and continues to maintain its former rank as the STANDARD JOURNAL OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. Including all the departments connected with the Cultivation of the Soil for profit or pleasure, it is its aim to promote the best interests of its readers, to protect them from fraud and falsehood,—to provide them with the information most essential in their calling,—and, leaving to others the task of furnishing the transitory entertainment of the hour, to present a perfect picture of Rural Life, always fresh and seasonable, and *especially adapted* in every department to the practical wants of the FARMER and his FAMILY.
IN EXTENT OF CORRESPONDENCE—
IN PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS—
IN AGRICULTURAL NEWS—
It is believed to be WITHOUT AN EQUAL, and it should be placed in the hands of every Farmer Fruit grower, and Breeder in the country. For them, as well as for their wives and children, the interest and value of its contents have never before been so great as now.
TERMS.—The terms are lower than those of *any other* paper of similar standing: One copy, $2.50 per year; Four copies, $9; Eight copies, $16.
☞*All New Subscribers to* THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN *for* 1871, *paying in advance, previous to the close of* 1870, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER WEEKLY, *from receipt of remittance to January 1st,* 1871, WITHOUT CHARGE.
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SINGLE NUMBERS AS SPECIMENS, FREE!
Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
ALBANY, N. Y.
nov4'70-tf.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE
Prospectus for 1871.
☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. ☜
To every person getting up a Club of four, a $1.50 each, will be sent free, our superb copy-right engraving, (24 inches by 20,)
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